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CANADA

Revision of Federal Electoral Boundaries in Ontario

Proposals of the Commission

Copies of the Canada Gazette containing maps and full written descriptions of each electoral district are available from:

Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission
for Ontario

180 Dundas Street West

Suite 305

TORONTO, Ontario M5G 1Z8

Telephone number:

(416) 973-5425 (collect)

(or)

Elections Canada

440 Coventry Road

OTTAWA, Ontario K1A 0M6

Telephone numbers:

1-800-267-2380

(613) 993-2975 (collect)

**Ces propositions sont également
disponibles en français.**

What it means to you:

1. Whose responsibility is it?

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission is an independent commission responsible for readjusting the boundaries of the electoral districts and creating new electoral districts in Ontario. The Commission is required to draw the boundaries of the districts based on the population figures derived from the 1981 decennial census.

2. What are the changes?

According to the law of Canada and the 1981 census, Ontario receives 4 new seats increasing the total to 99. Substantial population changes require changes to most electoral districts in the province and major changes in an area stretching from the Bruce Peninsula to Oshawa, and also in Ottawa.

3. What part should you play?

Public hearings will be held in nine centres during November and December (see pages two and three). This is your opportunity to comment on the proposals in your area. Others may propose different boundaries at the public sittings which may affect your electoral district. The Commission can only consider your views if they are made known at these sittings, as no further sittings will be held after revision of the proposals.

If you wish to make a representation you must give notice to the Commission within 53 days of the date of publication of this supplement.

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Introduction

An Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Ontario was established by proclamation of May 6, 1986 pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* as amended in March 1986. This Act assigns the responsibility for creating new federal electoral districts across Canada to an independent commission in each province. Their task is to reflect population changes between the 1971 and 1981 decennial censuses.

The Chairman of the Commission, appointed by the Chief Justice of Ontario, is the Honourable Mr. Justice Samuel H.S. Hughes of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The members of the Commission, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, are Daniel A. Soberman, Professor of Law at Queen's University, Deputy Chairman, and Neville Thompson, Professor of History at the University of Western Ontario.

In 1982, federal boundaries commissions were appointed to make redistribution proposals based upon the 1981 census. Those commissions had completed the penultimate stage of their work, the preparation of reports to the House of Commons recommending boundaries of new districts, and were awaiting the conclusion of the debate in the House of Commons of objections by members when Parliament enacted a new formula limiting the increase in the total number of electoral districts and allotting them among provinces.

The 1982 commission for Ontario chaired by the Honourable Mr. Justice D.H.W. Henry operated under the old formula, by which Ontario would have received 105 districts. The new formula allots 99 districts to Ontario. Although the present commission is aware of representations made at the extensive public sittings held by the 1982 commission, the difference of six fewer districts means that the final proposals of that commission cannot be used as a starting point for the current revisions.

The process of redistribution takes place as follows:

1. The Commission proposes new boundaries for electoral districts, publishes maps showing these boundaries through newspapers across the province, and holds public hearings at which interested members of the public may make recommendations.
2. The Commission reviews its initial proposals, makes changes based on the representations at the hearings, and reports to the House of Commons. The report must be submitted by May 6, 1987.
3. Members of Parliament may make written objections to the boundaries recommended in the report. The objections are considered by a committee of the House of Commons.
4. The report is referred back to the Commission to consider amendments arising from parliamentary discussion and to return it with or without amendments to the Chief Electoral Officer. The Chief Electoral Officer prepares a representation order incorporating the Commission's final decisions for submission to the Governor in Council, which must proclaim the representation order within five days of receiving it. The representation order takes effect upon the first dissolution of Parliament occurring at least one year after its proclamation.

Notice of Sitzings for the Hearing of Representations

The Commission will hold public sittings for the hearing of representations about these proposals at the following places:

1. SUDBURY

Courthouse,
155 Elm Street West,
Thursday November 6,
at 10:00 a.m.,

regarding the proposed electoral districts of ALGOMA, COCHRANE-SUPERIOR [and at Thunder Bay], NICKEL BELT, NIPISSING, SAULT STE. MARIE, SUDBURY, TIMISKAMING, TIMMINS-CHAPLEAU.

2. THUNDER BAY

Valhalla Inn,
1 Valhalla Inn Road,
Saturday November 8,
at 10:00 a.m.,

regarding the proposed electoral districts of COCHRANE-SUPERIOR [and at Sudbury],

KENORA-RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY-ATIKOKAN and THUNDER BAY-NIPIGON.

3. NEPEAN

Council Chambers, City Hall,
3825 Richmond Road,
Wednesday November 12, and
Thursday November 13,
at 10:00 a.m.

regarding the proposed electoral districts of CARLETON-GLOUCESTER, GLENGARRY-PRESCOTT-RUSSELL, LANARK-CARLETON, LEEDS-GRENVILLE, NEPEAN, OTTAWA CENTRE, OTTAWA-VANIER, OTTAWA SOUTH, OTTAWA WEST, RENFREW and STORMONT-DUNDAS.

4. BARRIE

Court House,
114 Worsley Street,
Wednesday November 19,
at 10:00 a.m.,

regarding the proposed electoral districts of BRUCE-GREY, GREY-DUFFERIN-SIMCOE, PARRY SOUND-MUSKOKA, SIMCOE CENTRE and SIMCOE NORTH.

5. BELLEVILLE

Court House,
235 Pinnacle Street,
Thursday November 20,
at 10:00 a.m.,

regarding the proposed electoral districts of HASTINGS-FRONTENAC-ADDINGTON, KINGSTON AND THE ISLANDS, NORTHUMBERLAND, PETERBOROUGH, PRINCE EDWARD-HASTINGS and VICTORIA-HALIBURTON.

6. HAMILTON

Royal Connaught Hotel,
112 King Street East,
Wednesday November 26 and
Thursday November 27,
at 10:00 a.m.,

regarding the proposed electoral districts of BRANT, BURLINGTON, CAMBRIDGE, ERIE, GUELPH-WELLINGTON, HALDIMAND-NORFOLK, HALTON-PEEL, HAMILTON EAST, HAMILTON MOUNTAIN, HAMILTON WEST, HAMILTON-WENTWORTH, KITCHENER SOUTH, KITCHENER-WATERLOO, LINCOLN, NIAGARA FALLS, OAKVILLE, ST. CATHARINES and WELLAND-ST. CATHARINES.

7. WINDSOR

Council Chambers, City Hall,
205 University Avenue East,
Monday December 8,
at 10:00 a.m.,

regarding the proposed electoral districts of ESSEX-KENT, KENT, WINDSOR-ESSEX, WINDSOR-SANDWICH and WINDSOR-ST. CLAIR.

8. LONDON

Court House,
80 Dundas Street,
Wednesday December 10, and
Thursday December 11,
at 10:00 a.m.,

regarding the proposed electoral districts of ELGIN, HURON-BRUCE, LAMBTON-MIDDLESEX, LONDON EAST, LONDON-

MIDDLESEX, LONDON WEST, OXFORD,
PERTH-WELLINGTON-WATERLOO and
SARNIA-LAMBTON.

9. **TORONTO**

Osgoode Hall,
130 Queen Street West,
Monday December 15,
Tuesday December 16,
Wednesday December 17,
Thursday December 18 and
Friday December 19,
at 10:00 a.m.,

regarding the proposed electoral districts of
BEACHES-WOODBINE, BRAMPTON,
BRAMPTON-MALTON, BROADVIEW-
GREENWOOD, DAVENPORT-TRINITY, DON
VALLEY NORTH, DON VALLEY SOUTH,
DURHAM, EGLINTON-LAWRENCE,
ETOBICOKE CENTRE, ETOBICOKE-
LAKESHORE, ETOBICOKE NORTH,
MARKHAM, MISSISSAUGA EAST,
MISSISSAUGA SOUTH, MISSISSAUGA
WEST, ONTARIO, OSHAWA, PARKDALE-
HIGH PARK, ROSEDALE, SCARBOROUGH-
AGINCOURT, SCARBOROUGH BLUFFS,
SCARBOROUGH CENTRE, SCARBOROUGH-
ROUGE RIVER, SCARBOROUGH SOUTH,
SPADINA, ST. PAUL'S, WILLOWDALE,
YORK CENTRE, YORK EAST, YORK NORTH,
YORK-SIMCOE, YORK SOUTH-WESTON and
YORK WEST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

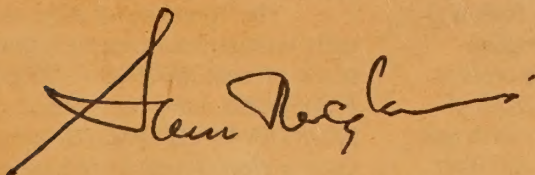
Section 17(4) of the Act states:

"No representation shall be heard
by a commission at any sittings held
by it for the hearing of representa-
tions from interested persons unless
notice in writing is given to the
secretary of the commission within
fifty-three days from the date of the
publication of the last advertisement
under subsection (2), stating the
name and address of the person by
whom the representation is sought
to be made and indicating concisely
the nature of the representation and
of the interest of the person."

Notices of intent to make a representa-
tion should be addressed to:

Alan Stewart
Secretary
Federal Electoral Boundaries
Commission for Ontario
180 Dundas Street West
Suite 305
TORONTO, Ontario
M5G 1Z8

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this thirtieth
day of August, 1986.



Mr. Justice Samuel H.S. Hughes
Chairman
Federal Electoral Boundaries
Commission for Ontario

Electoral Boundaries Commission for Ontario (Hearing of Representations) Rules, 1986

1. These rules are made under the author-
ity of section 16 of the *Electoral Boundaries
Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1970, c. E-2, as
amended by S.C. 1986, c.8.

2. These rules may be cited as the *Elec-
toral Boundaries Commission for Ontario
(Hearing of Representations) Rules, 1986*.

3. In these rules:

(a) 'Act' means the *Electoral Bound-
aries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1970, c. E-2,
as amended;

(b) 'advertisement' means the adver-
tisement required by subsection 17(2) of the
Act;

(c) 'Commission' means the Federal
Electoral Boundaries Commission for the
Province of Ontario established by proclama-
tion of May 6, 1986;

(d) 'notice' means a notice of intention
to make a representation, given in writing to
the secretary within the time limits established
by subsection 17(4) of the Act;

(e) 'secretary' includes the assistant
secretary;

(f) 'sitting' means a sitting held for the
hearing of representations in accordance with
section 17 of the Act.

4. In the advertisement, the Commission
shall list the proposed electoral districts to be
covered at each sitting.

5. A person giving notice shall name the
proposed electoral district or districts that are
to be the subject of his or her representation.

6. At each sitting, the Commission shall
hear only representations regarding the elec-
toral districts listed for that sitting in the
advertisement, unless the Commission in its
discretion decides that circumstances justify
the hearing of a representation regarding
some other electoral district or districts.

7. For the purpose of interpreting subsec-
tion 17(4) of the Act, notice shall be consid-
ered to have been given when it is mailed, and
the postmark on the envelope containing the
notice shall be accepted as proof of the date of
its mailing.

8. Where a written representation is
received by the secretary without notice of
intent to appear at a sitting, the secretary
shall forthwith invite the person sending the
representation to appear at the sitting cover-
ing the electoral district or districts that are
the subject of the representation.

9. If the sender of the written representa-
tion informs the secretary that he or she can-
not appear at the sitting, the secretary shall
ask the sender for consent to making the
written representation public at the sitting.

10. If the sender of the written representa-
tion so consents, a copy of the representation
shall be made available at the sitting for
examination by any person making a repre-
sentation there.

11. If the sender of the written representa-
tion does not so consent, the Commission
shall not consider the written representation.

12. If no notice is received for a sitting, the
Commission may cancel it.

13. If a quorum of commissioners cannot
be present at a sitting, the Commission may
provide for the hearing of representations by
one member of the Commission pursuant to
section 16 of the Act, or may postpone the
sitting to a later date.

14. In the event of the postponement or
cancellation of a sitting, the Commission shall
give public notice of such postponement or
cancellation by such means as it considers
adequate in the circumstances and the secre-
tary shall notify forthwith any person who
has given notice and has not been heard.

15. Only one person shall be heard in the
presentation of any single representation,
including a representation on behalf of an
association or group, unless the Commission,
in its discretion, decides otherwise.

16. If it appears at a sitting that the Com-
mission cannot complete the hearing of repre-
sentations within the allotted time, the Com-
mission may adjourn the sitting to a later date
at the same place or at another place, having
regard to the convenience of those whose
representations have not been heard.

Reasons for choice of proposed electoral boundaries

General Notes The Commission's Mandate

The Commission must
apply the principles
established by the *Elec-
toral Boundaries
Readjustment Act*. The
number of districts into which Ontario is
divided is calculated by the Chief Electoral
Officer of Canada in accordance with the for-
mula found in the *Constitution Act, 1867* as
amended, most recently in March 1986.

Between the censuses of 1971 and
1981 the population of Ontario grew from
7,703,106 to 8,625,107, an increase of
12.0%. The formula, working from the popu-
lation figures of the decennial census of 1981,
allots four new members for Ontario, bringing
its total to 99. The "electoral quota", which
is the average population of all electoral dis-

tricts in the province, is established by dividing the population of Ontario (8,625,107) by the number of districts assigned to the province, 99. The electoral quota for this redistribution is 87,122, that is, about 6,000 more than the quota for the last redistribution based on the 1971 census.

The Act directs the Commission to divide Ontario into 99 districts "on the basis that the population of each electoral district in the province . . . shall as close as reasonably possible correspond to the electoral quota for the province".

The Commission may depart from the quota where necessary or desirable to:

- (i) respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, or
- (ii) maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

In considering these factors the Commission must make every effort to ensure that, except in extraordinary circumstances, the population of each electoral district remains within twenty-five per cent, more or less, of the electoral quota. The upper limit (quota plus 25 per cent) is 108,902. The lower limit (quota minus 25 per cent) is 65,342.

It should be said, however, that proposals for a district are not necessarily acceptable simply because they fall within these 25 per cent limits. A district containing a population significantly larger than the quota is under-represented, just as a district containing a population significantly smaller than the quota is over-represented. Deviations from the quota must be justified, and substantial reasons must be presented to justify large deviations.

Application of the Statutory Requirements

The primary effect of redistribution is to increase representation in areas of greatest population growth. The regions of Halton, Ottawa-Carleton, Peel and York and the City of Scarborough grew in population by 561,131 between the 1971 and 1981 censuses, entitling them to an additional six districts. The new formula allots only four additional districts to Ontario. In order to provide the two additional districts needed in the areas of rapid growth the Commission proposes to remove districts in two areas where there has been little or no increase in population. Downtown Toronto would lose one district under these proposals, and the area of Huron, Perth, Bruce, Grey and Wellington counties would lose the other. The preservation of the existing number of districts would over-represent these areas at the expense of areas where population has increased substantially.

The Act allows the Commission to consider the need to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province. As a result, the Commission believes that because of the sparse population of northern Ontario, districts there should continue to have populations substantially lower than most southern Ontario districts. This proposal would avoid the loss of up to

two districts in northern Ontario and the creation of geographically unmanageable districts there. Rural districts in southern Ontario generally have populations lower than those in urban districts, as has been the case historically.

As far as population considerations allow, the Commission has followed county and regional boundaries. Unvarying adherence to these boundaries is not feasible, because the populations of municipal units frequently do not fit the electoral quota as established in the Act.

The Commission has tried to avoid splitting local municipalities (cities, towns, townships, villages). In most large cities, however, it is not possible to keep all districts within city limits without creating unacceptable population variations among electoral districts. This difficulty explains deviations from municipal boundaries in cities such as Windsor, London, Brampton, Mississauga, Burlington and Oakville.

The application of the statute requires changes to most existing districts within the province. However, where population allows, the Commission has preferred to retain the general configurations of existing districts. Nevertheless, in every redistribution some existing districts that have populations very close to the quota have to be changed to a greater degree than might have been expected because no district can be considered in isolation: a boundary change in one electoral district resulting from population changes must affect the boundaries of at least one adjoining district. This change in turn may require changes in other nearby districts. The Commission has attempted to contain this *ripple effect* within the area of its origin where possible.

The maps included in this supplement illustrate the proposed electoral districts. Full written descriptions of these districts are available from:

Federal Electoral Boundaries
Commission for Ontario
180 Dundas Street West
Suite 305
TORONTO, Ontario
M5G 1Z8

Eastern Ontario

The Ottawa Area

The present districts of *OTTAWA CENTRE* (87,502), *OTTAWA-VANIER* (79,102), and *OTTAWA WEST* (89,596) are reasonably close to the population quota and would require only minor adjustments were it not for population changes in the rest of the region, justifying the addition of a district. An additional Ottawa district, *OTTAWA SOUTH* (86,482) comprises Ottawa east of the Rideau River and south of the Queensway plus the Gloucester communities of Blossom Park and Elizabeth Park, lying south of the Ottawa-Gloucester municipal boundary. The present *OTTAWA-VANIER* loses territory south of the Queensway and expands to the north and east to the Ottawa-Gloucester limit and Blair Road, so that Rockcliffe Park, Manor Park and all of Carson Grove are included within the district. The changes increase the district's population to 87,527. The present *OTTAWA CENTRE* loses territory east of the Rideau

River while gaining the Ottawa East community, west of the river, from *OTTAWA-VANIER*, and the part of the present *OTTAWA WEST* lying east of Island Park Drive and including Mechanicsville. The changes reduce the populations of *OTTAWA CENTRE* (83,254) and *OTTAWA WEST* (79,570).

The present district of *NEPEAN-CARLETON* has a population of 121,937, 40.0% over the population quota. The City of Nepean is populous enough to form a separate electoral district, *NEPEAN* (84,361). The townships of Osgoode and Rideau, most of the City of Gloucester (from the present *OTTAWA-CARLETON*) and the Township of Cumberland, all of which are within the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, have been combined to form *CARLETON-GLOUCESTER* (86,439).

Prescott and Russell Counties to Victoria County

The Township of Charlottenburgh has been moved from *STORMONT-DUNDAS* to *GLENGARRY-PRESCOTT-RUSSELL* in order to bring the latter to 73,747.

The districts of *STORMONT-DUNDAS* (80,157) and *LEEDS-GRENVILLE* (80,941) both comprise the whole of their constituent counties.

The County of Renfrew has a population of 87,484, within 0.4% of the population quota, and would now form the proposed district of *RENFREW*.

The present district of *LANARK-RENFREW-CARLETON* contains the Arnprior area from Renfrew County in addition to part of the City of Kanata and the Township of West Carleton. The inclusion of all of Kanata and of the Township of Goulbourn within this district after the removal of the Renfrew County municipalities from it creates the proposed *LANARK-CARLETON* (84,892).

The present district of *NORTHUMBERLAND* does not contain the whole County of Northumberland, but does contain five municipalities from Hastings County. By removing four Hastings County municipalities from the present *NORTHUMBERLAND* the remainder of Northumberland County can be included within one district. At the same time, the present *HASTINGS-FRONTENAC-LENNOX AND ADDINGTON* at 68,928 is 20.9% below the population quota. Its population can be increased by returning the townships of Hungerford, Huntingdon and Rawdon and the villages of Stirling and Tweed to the renamed *HASTINGS-FRONTENAC-ADDINGTON*, increasing its population to 80,334. The Town of Frankford and the Township of Sidney have been added to *PRINCE EDWARD-HASTINGS*, increasing its population to 87,215.

The Township of Airy and the municipally unorganized area surrounding it, part of the present *RENFREW-NIPISSING-PEMBROKE*, have been added to *HASTINGS-FRONTENAC-ADDINGTON* now that Renfrew County alone forms a separate district.

KINGSTON AND THE ISLANDS, with a population of 89,121, remains unchanged.

The proposed *NORTHUMBERLAND* (83,069) includes the County of Northumberland, the City of Trenton from Hastings

County, and the Township of Asphodel and the Village of Norwood from Peterborough County. The removal of these latter two municipalities from *PETERBOROUGH* reduces its population to 90,353.

The Township of Georgina has been removed from the present *VICTORIA-HALIBURTON* and placed in a district with other municipalities within the Regional Municipality of York. The townships of Cavan and Manvers and the Village of Millbrook have been removed from the present *DURHAM-NORTHUMBERLAND*, leaving it entirely within the Regional Municipality of Durham, and added to *VICTORIA-HALIBURTON*, bringing the latter's population up to 77,583, 10.9% below the quota, acceptable considering the geographic size of the district. Manvers Township is part of Victoria County municipally. Population considerations prevent the joining of Cavan Township, part of Peterborough County, to *PETERBOROUGH* district.

The Area Surrounding Metropolitan Toronto

Regional Municipality of Durham

The three present Durham-based districts have an average population of 102,745, 17.9% above the population quota. The removal of the parts of Northumberland, Peterborough and Victoria counties within the present *DURHAM-NORTHUMBERLAND* allows the creation of three districts each wholly within the regional municipality and recognizing a separate community of interest within it. *OSHAWA* (91,263) consists of the urbanized part of the city south of Rossland Road. *ONTARIO* (91,767) consists of the more populated sections of Ajax, Pickering and Whitby south of Regional Road Number 4. *DURHAM* (91,350) consists of the townships of Scugog and Uxbridge, the Town of Newcastle, and the northern parts of Ajax, Oshawa, Pickering and Whitby.

Regional Municipality of York and Simcoe County

Adjustments necessary because of the large population of the existing districts of *SIMCOE SOUTH* (102,682), *YORK NORTH* (144,489) and *YORK-PEEL* (113,975) create an additional district in this area.

MARKHAM (90,594) combines the towns of Markham and Whitchurch-Stouffville. *YORK NORTH* (90,510) includes the towns of Aurora, Richmond Hill and Vaughan and the southerly portion of the Township of King. The remainder of the region, including the Township of Georgina taken from the present *VICTORIA-HALIBURTON*, has a population of 70,959, requiring the addition of territory. Five Simcoe County municipalities, the townships of Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, Town of

Bradford and villages of Beeton and Tottenham from the present *SIMCOE SOUTH*, have been combined with the towns of East Gwillimbury and Newmarket, the Township of Georgina and the northerly part of the Township of King to form the proposed district of *YORK-SIMCOE* (93,956). The towns of Alliston and Wasaga Beach and the townships of Sunnidale and Torosontio have been added to the remainder of the present *SIMCOE SOUTH* to form the proposed *SIMCOE CENTRE* (94,507). No change to *SIMCOE NORTH* (83,204) is necessary.

Regional Municipalities of Halton and Peel

The City of Mississauga, with a population of 315,056, is too populous to contain only three districts within its boundaries but not populous enough for four. The City of Brampton, with a population of 149,030, is too small to contain two districts entirely within its limits. The two areas together, with a population of 464,086, are suitable for five districts. Combining the community of Malton with part of Brampton creates a good population balance among the five districts involved and avoids the need of additional encroachments upon the municipal boundaries of these cities.

MISSISSAUGA SOUTH (96,466) consists of the area south of the Queen Elizabeth Way plus an area north of it bounded by the Credit River, Dundas Street, Hurontario Street, the Queensway and Camilla Road. The remainder of the city excluding Malton is divided by Hurontario Street (Highway 10) into *MISSISSAUGA WEST* (89,167) and *MISSISSAUGA EAST* (95,965).

BRAMPTON-MALTON (94,268) comprises the area of Brampton east of Dixie Road, and Malton. *BRAMPTON* (88,220) contains the city west of Dixie Road. A boundary running north and south has been used to divide areas having separate communities of interest, Bramalea and the older sections of Brampton.

The Regional Municipality of Halton gains a third district, although one not entirely within its limits. The present *BURLINGTON* (114,853) is 31.8% above the population quota and must lose territory. The cities of Burlington and Oakville taken together have sufficient population to form two districts. *OAKVILLE* (94,396) contains the whole city plus the area of Burlington south and east of a line connecting Appleby Road, New Street and Shoreacres Road. *BURLINGTON* (96,230) contains the remainder of the city. *HALTON-PEEL* (98,158) includes the remainder of the region, the Town of Caledon from the Regional Municipality of Peel and Erin Township from Wellington County.

Wellington County to Huron County

The present districts in this area have been changed substantially. *BRUCE-GREY*, *GREY-SIMCOE*, *HURON-BRUCE*, and *PERTH* average 70,897 in population, 18.6% below the population quota, requiring that territory be added to these districts. On the perimeter of this area, *HALTON* and *YORK-PEEL* average

115,301, 32.3% above the population quota, requiring territory to be removed from these districts and combined with adjoining areas. The unavoidable ripples caused by these variations from the average meet in the area occupied by the present districts of *GREY-SIMCOE* and *WELLINGTON-DUFFERIN-SIMCOE*, with two results. The district of *GREY-SIMCOE* is eliminated. The district of *WELLINGTON-DUFFERIN-SIMCOE* is substantially altered, losing areas to four different districts while gaining areas from two others.

Bruce, Huron and Perth Counties

The existing districts of *HURON-BRUCE* and *PERTH* include the whole of the counties of Huron and Perth respectively. Although each district must gain additional territory, the integrity of the county boundaries has been preserved.

HURON-BRUCE (87,584) is extended further into Bruce County by the addition of the towns of Kincardine and Walkerton and the townships of Brant, Greenock and Kincardine. The proposed *PERTH-WELLINGTON-WATERLOO* (90,712) adds the townships of Maryborough and Peel and the Village of Drayton from Wellington County, and the townships of Wellesley and Wilmot from the Regional Municipality of Waterloo, to the existing *PERTH*. Wilmot Township formed part of the district of *PERTH-WILMOT* from 1966 to 1976. The addition of territory from the Regional Municipality of Waterloo reduces the population of the present districts there.

The removal of southern Bruce County from *BRUCE-GREY* invites expansion to the east to include Owen Sound and surrounding townships. The removal of the southerly Grey County municipalities then creates a more compact district, *BRUCE-GREY* (87,796), including the towns of Collingwood, Meaford and Thornbury along Georgian Bay, and the adjoining townships of Collingwood, Euphrasia and St. Vincent.

Dufferin and Wellington Counties

GUELPH-WELLINGTON (96,989) gains the Township of Nichol, Town of Fergus and Village of Elora. The district of *GREY-DUFFERIN-SIMCOE* (87,355) comprises the remainder of Wellington County, the whole of Dufferin County, Grey County south of Sullivan, Holland, Euphrasia and Collingwood townships, and the Simcoe County townships of Adjala and Nottawasaga. The district, although containing parts of four counties, maintains a rural community of interest and is reasonably compact.

Southwestern Ontario

Hamilton-Wentworth and Niagara

These two regions will continue to have nine districts with an average population of

86,637. One district, *LINCOLN*, combines parts of each region. The proposals adjust the low population of *ERIE* (70,271) and *HAMILTON EAST* (76,238) and the high population of *LINCOLN* (100,453) and *ST. CATHARINES* (104,663) without disrupting districts in the adjoining counties and regions.

HAMILTON MOUNTAIN (92,566) and *HAMILTON-WENTWORTH* (87,580) remain the same as the existing districts except for the use of the proposed mountain freeway as the southwestern boundary between the two in place of the westerly prolongation of Limeridge Road, which now runs through a built-up community. *HAMILTON WEST* (88,873) will contain the area below the escarpment and west of a line connecting Wentworth Street, Cannon Street and Sherman Avenue.

The area south of a line connecting Queenston Road, Nash Street and King Street has been added to *HAMILTON EAST* (89,821). This change makes the population of *HAMILTON EAST* more appropriate for an urban district and reduces the size of the part of the City of Hamilton contained within *LINCOLN*, a district which extends east to the limit of the City of St. Catharines. *LINCOLN* (82,598) is otherwise unchanged.

The proposals for the Niagara Peninsula attempt to minimize change to the existing districts.

A southerly portion of the City of Welland has been added to *ERIE* to increase this district's population to 76,653. The northern boundary of the existing *WELLAND* within the City of St. Catharines has been moved to a line connecting Fourth Avenue Louth, First Street Louth, St. Paul Street and Queenston Street. This change reduces the population of *ST. CATHARINES* to 91,219 and increases the population of the renamed *WELLAND-ST. CATHARINES* to 87,277.

NIAGARA FALLS (83,146) remains unchanged.

Regional Municipality of Waterloo

The existing districts of *KITCHENER* (114,359) and *WATERLOO* (108,987) are high in population, while the existing *CAMBRIDGE* (82,150) is comparatively low.

In these proposals the townships of Wellesley and Wilmot, currently in *WATERLOO*, have been added to *PERTH-WELLINGTON-WATERLOO*. The Township of Woolwich has been moved from the existing *WATERLOO* to *CAMBRIDGE* (98,639). This change avoids the necessity of adding a portion of Kitchener to *CAMBRIDGE* and thereby dividing the city among three districts. *KITCHENER-WATERLOO* (93,708) comprises the City of Waterloo and that part of the City of Kitchener north and east of a line connecting Lancaster Street, Cedar Street and King Street (Highway No. 8) and the Grand River.

KITCHENER SOUTH (95,454) contains the remainder of the city.

Brant, Elgin, Haldimand-Norfolk and Oxford

The existing *ELGIN*, comprising the entire county, is too low in population at

69,707. Expanding *ELGIN* west into Kent County would reduce the already low populations of the rural districts in Essex and Kent counties. The districts to the east (*BRANT*, *HALDIMAND-NORFOLK* and *OXFORD*) are comparatively high in population so that expansion to the east serves the interest of population balance. Consequently, the Township of Norfolk, which shares a similar agricultural interest, has been added to *ELGIN* (80,885).

The Township of Burford, part of Brant County, has been added to the existing *OXFORD*, increasing its population to 91,444. The district contains the whole County of Oxford. Oakland and Onondaga townships and the New Credit and Six Nations Indian reserves have been added to the remainder of the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk to form *HALDIMAND-NORFOLK* (84,910). The removal of these areas from *BRANT* reduces its population from 104,427 to 92,271.

Lambton and Middlesex Counties

The changes within the City of London are designed to balance the populations of the existing *LONDON EAST* (79,890) and *LONDON WEST* (115,921). A simple adjustment of the boundary between the two districts would leave them averaging 97,906 in population, a rather high average. The area southeast of Adelaide Street and the Thames River has been removed from *LONDON EAST* and added to *LONDON-MIDDLESEX*.

The Thames River has been used to divide the *LONDON EAST* and *LONDON WEST* districts from Dundas Street north to the intersection of the river with Western Road. Ridout Street and Upper Queen Street have been used in place of Wellington Road to form the boundary between the two districts from the river south to Southdale Road. These changes reduce the population of *LONDON WEST* to 93,639 and increase the population of *LONDON EAST* to 93,615.

The Township of Biddulph and Village of Lucan have been added to *LAMBTON-MIDDLESEX* to increase its population to 80,099. The population of the proposed *LONDON-MIDDLESEX* is 88,906.

SARNIA-LAMBTON (83,951) remains unchanged.

Essex and Kent Counties

The two existing districts mainly within the City of Windsor, *WINDSOR-WALKERVILLE* and *WINDSOR WEST*, have low urban populations of 81,968 and 77,281, while the existing *ESSEX-WINDSOR*, combining a portion of the city with the outlying areas of northern and western Essex County, is too high at 107,994.

The communities of Remington Park and South Walkerville lying west of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway line have been added to the existing *WINDSOR WEST* to form *WINDSOR-SANDWICH* (92,019). The Fontainebleau community west of Lauzon Road has been added to the existing *WINDSOR-WALKERVILLE* to form

WINDSOR-ST. CLAIR (90,359). The communities of Forest Glade and Roseland remain within the renamed *WINDSOR-ESSEX*.

The Township of Colchester North has been added to *ESSEX-KENT*, increasing its population to 76,266 and reducing the population of *WINDSOR-ESSEX* to 81,337. *KENT* (80,936) remains unchanged.

Metropolitan Toronto

Metropolitan Toronto now has twenty-three districts, with an average population of 92,930, 6.7% above the quota and reasonable for a major urban area. Its population grew by only 2.3% between the 1971 and 1981 censuses, while the remainder of the province grew by 15.6%. With only four additional districts to allocate, the Commission does not propose to add another district here.

The population distribution requires a reallocation of districts among the constituent municipalities. The City of Scarborough grew by 105,331 between 1971 and 1981, and it is proposed to add one district. The population of the City of Toronto declined by 113,569 during the same period. The west Toronto district of *TRINITY* and the four adjacent districts now have a combined population of 376,812. According to the Metropolitan Toronto average this area should have four districts. Consequently, the Commission proposes to add a fifth district to the City of Scarborough and to combine five districts within the City of Toronto into four.

Etobicoke

Three districts within the City of Etobicoke would average 99,571 — a high figure even for urban districts, particularly when compared with the lower populations of the districts in the remainder of Toronto.

The Beaumonde Heights and Thistle-town communities east of Kipling Avenue and north of the West Branch of the Humber River have been added to *YORK WEST*. The southerly boundary of *ETOBICOKE NORTH* (96,571) remains unchanged.

To balance the populations of the existing *ETOBICOKE CENTRE* (102,992) and *ETOBICOKE-LAKESHORE* (83,674), two areas have been transferred to *ETOBICOKE-LAKESHORE*: the area bounded by Highway 427, Bloor Street and Dundas Street, and the part of the Kingsway bounded by Mimico Creek, Dundas Street, the Humber River and Bloor Street. The proposed districts are *ETOBICOKE CENTRE* (92,289) and *ETOBICOKE-LAKESHORE* (94,377).

Scarborough

The City of Scarborough, with a population of 443,353, now has four districts. One of them, *YORK-SCARBOROUGH*, now extends into North York. The Commission proposes to create five districts wholly within Scarborough averaging 88,671 in population.

SCARBOROUGH-AGINCOURT (89,912) lies north of the Macdonald-Cartier

Freeway and west of a line connecting Midland Avenue, Finch Avenue, Brimley Road, Sheppard Avenue and McCowan Road. The existing *SCARBOROUGH CENTRE* gains the area bounded by Ellesmere Road, Brimley Road and the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway while losing the area east of Brimley Road and north of Lawrence Avenue to become the proposed *SCARBOROUGH CENTRE* (87,669).

The existing *SCARBOROUGH WEST* gains the area bounded by Eglinton Avenue, Markham Road and Kingston Road and is renamed *SCARBOROUGH SOUTH* (89,014).

SCARBOROUGH BLUFFS (90,784) contains the central portion of the city south of the Freeway. *SCARBOROUGH-ROUGE RIVER* (85,974) is the easterly district in the city, including areas both north and south of the Freeway.

Central Metropolitan Toronto

The existing district of *TRINITY* has been divided among three districts. *PARKDALE-HIGH PARK* (93,111) gains the area bounded by Dundas Street, Dovercourt Avenue and the CP tracks. *SPADINA* (94,291) gains the area adjacent to its western boundary bounded by Dovercourt Road, Bloor Street, and Ossington Avenue while losing the area east of University Avenue to *ROSEDALE*. *ROSEDALE* also gains the south-east corner of the existing *ST. PAUL'S* east of Avenue Road and south of St. Clair Avenue to bring its population up to 94,367.

The population of *ST. PAUL'S* has been increased from 75,723 to 94,824 by the addition of the area of the existing *DAVENPORT* east of a line connecting Dufferin Street, Rogers Road and Oakwood Avenue. *DAVENPORT-TRINITY* contains the remainder of the existing districts of *DAVENPORT* and *TRINITY* and the part of the existing *YORK SOUTH-WESTON* east of Kane Avenue.

The existing districts of *BEACHES* (73,174) and *BROADVIEW-GREENWOOD* (72,761) are both more than 20% below the Metropolitan Toronto average. Both districts have been extended north into the Borough of East York and the boundary between the two has been moved east to Coxwell Avenue to create the districts of *BROADVIEW-GREENWOOD* (95,957) and *BEACHES-WOODBINE* (92,257). As these changes remove the southern part of the existing *YORK EAST*, the northern boundary of this district has been moved north to the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway to create the proposed *YORK EAST* (93,699). The area bounded by Bayview Avenue, York Mills Road, Leslie Street and the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway has been added to *DON VALLEY WEST*, renamed *DON VALLEY SOUTH* (94,187).

The west boundary of *EGLINTON-LAWRENCE* (94,337) has been altered by the addition of an area bounded by the Freeway, Culford Road and Flamborough Drive. The area west of this line and north of Lawrence Avenue has been added to *YORK SOUTH-WESTON* (96,619), uniting the Weston community within the district bearing its name.

The changes to *YORK EAST*, *DON VALLEY WEST*, *EGLINTON-LAWRENCE* and *YORK SOUTH-WESTON* and the addition of

part of northeastern Etobicoke to *YORK WEST* allow the use of the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway as the southern boundary of the four northern North York districts. The Freeway is a recognizable east-west boundary in Toronto.

The eastern boundary of *YORK WEST* (96,575) follows Jane Street, Grandravine Drive and Black Creek. *YORK CENTRE* (92,558) extends to the east branch of the Don River. The boundary between *WILLOWDALE* (93,035) and *DON VALLEY NORTH* (91,249) follows the Don River, the creek in the vicinity of Hi Mount Drive, Burbank Drive, and Bayview Avenue.

Northern Ontario

The average population of the eleven existing northern districts is only 70,993. If population were the only criterion, northern Ontario would receive 9 districts. However, some of the existing districts are larger in area than the medium-sized provinces. The Act allows the Commission to depart from the quota in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province and to exceed the 25% variation from the average "in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary". These provisions have been taken into account in the following proposals.

The electoral district of *KENORA-RAINY RIVER* has a 1981 population of 76,073. An area north of the 6th Base Line has been removed and added to *THUNDER BAY-ATIKOKAN*. In addition, the area east of longitude 89° and south of latitude 53° has been removed and added to *COCHRANE-SUPERIOR*. This change places several Indian communities in the same electoral district as Geraldton which provides those communities with government services. These changes lower the population of *KENORA-RAINY RIVER* to 74,348. The eastern part of *THUNDER BAY-ATIKOKAN* has been extended to include an area along the western and southwestern boundary of *THUNDER BAY-NIPIGON*, thus bringing the electoral district to 70,582. *THUNDER BAY-NIPIGON* (68,084) has been further reduced in size by the transfer to *COCHRANE-SUPERIOR* of that portion of the Territorial District of Thunder Bay south of the Albany River and east of longitude 88°. *COCHRANE-SUPERIOR* also gains that part of the existing electoral district of *TIMISKAMING* north of Lake Abitibi and a line extending west from the northern boundary of the Township of Kerrs.

Rather than include any part of the City of Sault Ste. Marie in the large district of *ALGOMA* it is proposed to include the whole city in the district of that name, along with the adjacent Township of Prince, giving the district a population of 83,463. That part of the Territorial District of Manitoulin within the existing *NICKEL BELT* has been added to *ALGOMA* (63,162). The proposed *NICKEL BELT* (78,107) now lies entirely within the Regional Municipality of Sudbury. The district of *SUDBURY* (81,672) remains unchanged.

TIMMINS-CHAPLEAU (69,960) gains

an area north of Wawa to include White River and portions of the Territorial District of Cochrane west of Timmins and east along Highway 101 to the Quebec border.

TIMISKAMING (53,981) gains easterly portions of the Territorial District of Sudbury from the existing districts of *NICKEL BELT* and *TIMMINS-CHAPLEAU*. *NIPISSING* (75,371) gains Mattawa and surrounding area from the existing *RENFREW-NIPISSING-PEMBROKE* and all of the Territorial District of Nipissing lying within the existing *PARRY SOUND-MUSKOKA*. This reduces the population of *PARRY SOUND-MUSKOKA* to 71,898. The boundary between *NIPISSING* and *TIMISKAMING* has been moved north to include all of Kirkpatrick, Caldwell, Springer, Pedley, Beaucage and Commanda townships within *NIPISSING*.

Population of proposed electoral districts

1.	Algoma		
	Population	63,162	
	Maps 4, 16	Pages 12, 23	
2.	Beaches — Woodbine		
	Population	92,257	
	Map 15	Page 22	
3.	Brampton		
	Population	88,220	
	Map 11	Page 18	
4.	Brampton — Malton		
	Population	94,268	
	Maps 11, 14	Pages 18, 21	
5.	Brant		
	Population	92,271	
	Map 4	Page 12	
6.	Broadview — Greenwood		
	Population	95,957	
	Map 15	Page 22	
7.	Bruce — Grey		
	Population	87,796	
	Map 4	Page 12	
8.	Burlington		
	Population	96,230	
	Map 12	Page 19	
9.	Cambridge		
	Population	98,639	
	Maps 4, 8	Pages 12, 16	

10. Carleton – Gloucester	
Population	86,439
Maps 4, 5	Pages 12, 14

11. Cochrane – Superior	
Population	65,927
Map 16	Page 23

12. Davenport – Trinity	
Population	93,739
Map 15	Page 22

13. Don Valley North	
Population	91,249
Map 15	Page 22

14. Don Valley South	
Population	94,187
Map 15	Page 22

15. Durham	
Population	91,350
Map 4	Page 12

16. Eglinton – Lawrence	
Population	94,337
Map 15	Page 22

17. Elgin	
Population	80,885
Map 4	Page 12

18. Erie	
Population	76,653
Map 9	Page 16

19. Essex – Kent	
Population	76,266
Map 4	Page 12

20. Etobicoke Centre	
Population	92,289
Map 15	Page 22

21. Etobicoke – Lakeshore	
Population	94,377
Map 15	Page 22

22. Etobicoke North	
Population	96,571
Map 15	Page 22

23. Glengarry – Prescott – Russell	
Population	73,747
Map 4	Page 12

24. Grey – Dufferin – Simcoe	
Population	87,355
Map 4	Page 12

25. Guelph – Wellington	
Population	96,989
Map 4	Page 12

26. Haldimand – Norfolk	
Population	84,910
Map 4	Page 12

27. Halton – Peel	
Population	98,158
Map 4	Page 12

28. Hamilton East	
Population	89,821
Map 13	Page 20

29. Hamilton Mountain	
Population	92,566
Map 13	Page 20

30. Hamilton – Wentworth	
Population	87,580
Maps 4, 13	Pages 12, 20

31. Hamilton West	
Population	88,873
Map 13	Page 20

32. Hastings – Frontenac – Addington	
Population	80,334
Map 4	Page 12

33. Huron – Bruce	
Population	87,584
Map 4	Page 12

34. Kenora – Rainy River	
Population	74,348
Map 16	Page 23

35. Kent	
Population	80,936
Map 4	Page 12

36. Kingston and the Islands	
Population	89,121
Map 4	Page 12

37. Kitchener South	
Population	95,454
Map 8	Page 16

38. Kitchener – Waterloo	
Population	93,708
Map 8	Page 16

39. Lambton – Middlesex	
Population	80,099
Map 4	Page 12

40. Lanark – Carleton	
Population	84,892
Map 4	Page 12

41. Leeds – Grenville	
Population	80,941
Map 4	Page 12

42. Lincoln	
Population	82,598
Maps 9, 13	Pages 16, 20

43. London East	
Population	93,615
Map 6	Page 15

44. London – Middlesex	
Population	88,906
Maps 4, 6	Pages 12, 15

45. London West	
Population	93,639
Map 6	Page 15

46. Markham	
Population	90,594
Map 4	Page 12

47. Mississauga East	
Population	95,965
Map 14	Page 21

48. Mississauga South	
Population	96,466
Map 14	Page 21

49. Mississauga West	
Population	89,167
Map 14	Page 21

50. Nepean	
Population	84,361
Maps 4, 5	Pages 12, 14

51. Niagara Falls	
Population	83,146
Map 9	Page 16

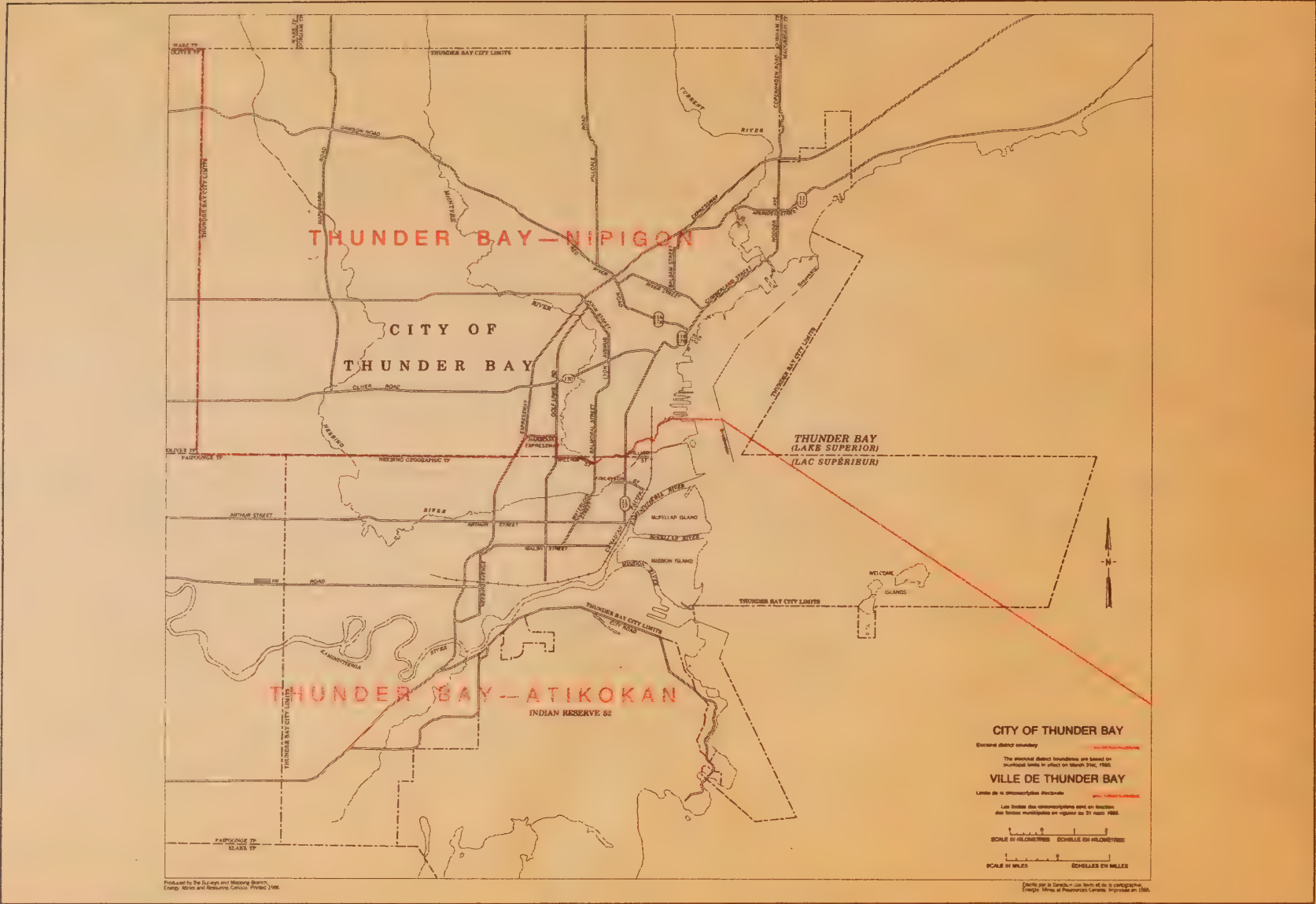
52. Nickel Belt	
Population	78,107
Map 3	Page 11

53. Nipissing	
Population	75,371
Maps 4, 16	Pages 12, 23

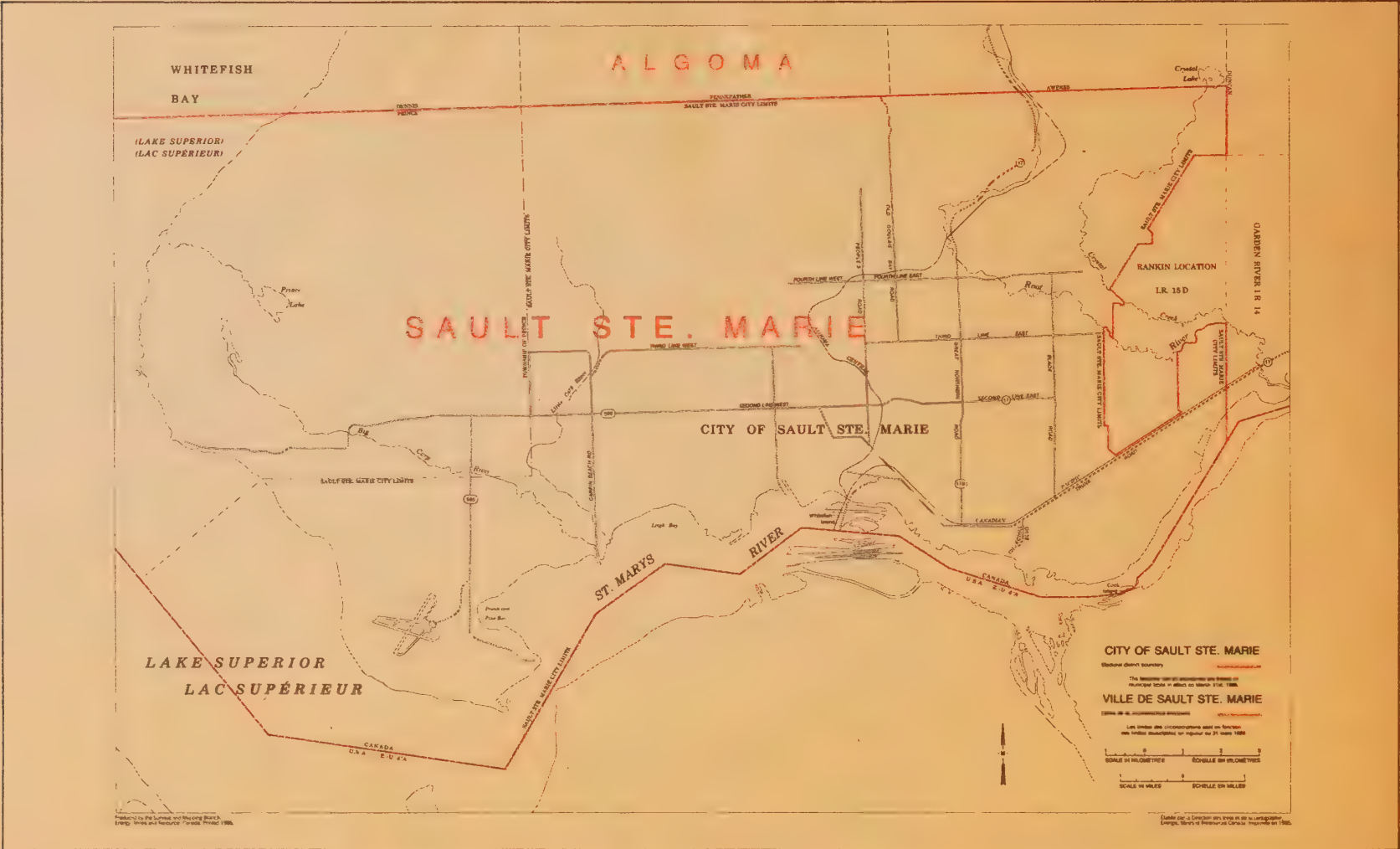
54. Northumberland	
Population	83,069
Map 4	Page 12

55. Oakville		70. St. Catharines		85. Thunder Bay – Nipigon	
Population	94,396	Population	91,219	Population	68,084
Maps 4, 12	Pages 12, 19	Map 9	Page 16	Maps 1, 16	Pages 10, 23
56. Ontario		71. St. Paul's		86. Timiskaming	
Population	91,767	Population	94,824	Population	53,981
Maps 4, 10	Pages 12, 17	Map 15	Page 22	Maps 4, 16	Pages 12, 23
57. Oshawa		72. Sarnia – Lambton		87. Timmins – Chapleau	
Population	91,263	Population	83,951	Population	69,960
Map 10	Page 17	Map 4	Page 12	Map 16	Page 23
58. Ottawa Centre		73. Sault Ste. Marie		88. Victoria – Haliburton	
Population	83,254	Population	83,463	Population	77,583
Map 5	Page 14	Map 2	Page 10	Map 4	Page 12
59. Ottawa South		74. Scarborough – Agincourt		89. Welland – St. Catharines	
Population	86,482	Population	89,912	Population	87,277
Maps 4, 5	Pages 12, 14	Map 15	Page 22	Map 9	Page 16
60. Ottawa – Vanier		75. Scarborough Bluffs		90. Willowdale	
Population	87,527	Population	90,784	Population	93,035
Map 5	Page 14	Map 15	Page 22	Map 15	Page 22
61. Ottawa West		76. Scarborough Centre		91. Windsor – Essex	
Population	79,570	Population	87,669	Population	81,337
Map 5	Page 14	Map 15	Page 22	Maps 4, 7	Pages 12, 15
62. Oxford		77. Scarborough – Rouge River		92. Windsor – St. Clair	
Population	91,444	Population	85,974	Population	90,359
Map 4	Page 12	Map 15	Page 22	Map 7	Page 15
63. Parkdale – High Park		78. Scarborough South		93. Windsor – Sandwich	
Population	93,111	Population	89,014	Population	92,019
Map 15	Page 22	Map 15	Page 22	Map 7	Page 15
64. Parry Sound – Muskoka		79. Simcoe Centre		94. York Centre	
Population	71,898	Population	94,507	Population	92,558
Map 4	Page 12	Map 4	Page 12	Map 15	Page 22
65. Perth – Wellington – Waterloo		80. Simcoe North		95. York East	
Population	90,712	Population	83,204	Population	93,699
Map 4	Page 12	Map 4	Page 12	Map 15	Page 22
66. Peterborough		81. Spadina		96. York North	
Population	90,353	Population	94,291	Population	90,510
Map 4	Page 12	Map 15	Page 22	Map 4	Page 12
67. Prince Edward – Hastings		82. Stormont – Dundas		97. York – Simcoe	
Population	87,215	Population	80,157	Population	93,956
Map 4	Page 12	Map 4	Page 12	Map 4	Page 12
68. Renfrew		83. Sudbury		98. York South – Weston	
Population	87,484	Population	81,672	Population	96,619
Map 4	Page 12	Map 3	Page 11	Map 15	Page 22
69. Rosedale		84. Thunder Bay – Atikokan		99. York West	
Population	94,367	Population	70,582	Population	96,575
Map 15	Page 22	Maps 1, 16	Pages 10, 23	Map 15	Page 22

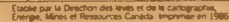
Map 1



Map 2



Map 3



Map 4

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS FOR

SOUTHERN ONTARIO

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES READJUSTMENT ACT
R. S. C. 1970, as amended.

Electoral district boundary

The electoral district boundaries are based on
municipal limits in effect on March 31st, 1986.

CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES FÉDÉRALES

POUR

ONTARIO-SUD

LOI SUR LA REVISION DES LIMITES DES CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES
S. R. C. 1970, modifiée.

Limite de la circonscription électorale

Les limites des circonscriptions sont en fonction
des limites municipales en vigueur au 31 mars 1986.

20 0 20 40 60
SCALE IN KILOMETRES ÉCHELLE EN KILOMÈTRES

10 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN MILES ÉCHELLE EN MILES

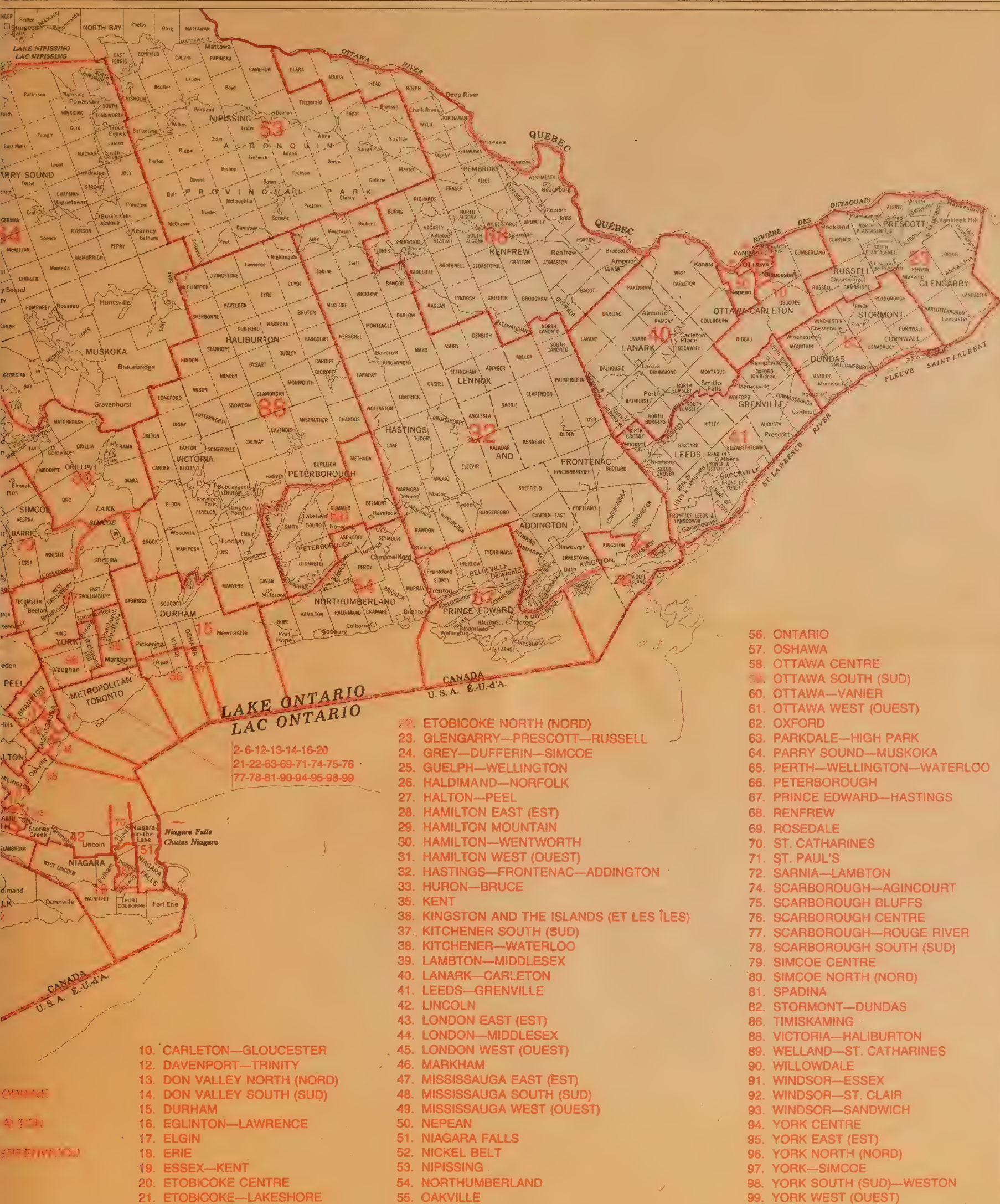
See separate maps for
Voir cartes séparées pour

BRAMPTON
BURLINGTON
HAMILTON AND (ET) DUNDAS
KITCHENER AND (ET) WATERLOO
LONDON
MISSISSAUGA
Regional Municipality of (Municipalité régionale
de) NIAGARA
OSHAWA, AJAX, PICKERING AND (ET) WHITBY
OTTAWA AND (ET) GLOUCESTER
Regional Municipality of (Municipalité régionale
de) SUDBURY
Municipality of (Municipalité du)
METROPOLITAN TORONTO/
TORONTO MÉTROPOLITAIN
WINDSOR



- 1 ALGOMA
- 2 BRANCHES
- 3 BRAMPTON
- 4 BRAMPTON
- 5 BRANT
- 6 BROADVIEW
- 7 BRUCE-G
- 8 BURLINGTON
- 9 CAMBRIDGE

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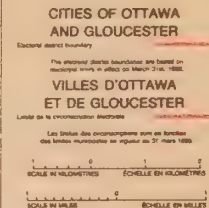
- 10. CARLETON—GLOUCESTER
- 12. DAVENPORT—TRINITY
- 13. DON VALLEY NORTH (NORD)
- 14. DON VALLEY SOUTH (SUD)
- 15. DURHAM
- 16. EGLINTON—LAWRENCE
- 17. ELGIN
- 18. ERIE
- 19. ESSEX—KENT
- 20. ETOBICOKE CENTRE
- 21. ETOBICOKE—LAKESHORE

- 22. ETOBICOKE NORTH (NORD)
- 23. GLENGARRY—PRESCOTT—RUSSELL
- 24. GREY—DUFFERIN—SIMCOE
- 25. GUELPH—WELLINGTON
- 26. HALDIMAND—NORFOLK
- 27. HALTON—PEEL
- 28. HAMILTON EAST (EST)
- 29. HAMILTON MOUNTAIN
- 30. HAMILTON—WENTWORTH
- 31. HAMILTON WEST (OUEST)
- 32. HASTINGS—FRONTENAC—ADDINGTON
- 33. HURON—BRUCE
- 35. KENT
- 36. KINGSTON AND THE ISLANDS (ET LES ÎLES)
- 37. KITCHENER SOUTH (SUD)
- 38. KITCHENER—WATERLOO
- 39. LAMBTON—MIDDLESEX
- 40. LANARK—CARLETON
- 41. LEEDS—GRENVILLE
- 42. LINCOLN
- 43. LONDON EAST (EST)
- 44. LONDON—MIDDLESEX
- 45. LONDON WEST (OUEST)
- 46. MARKHAM
- 47. MISSISSAUGA EAST (EST)
- 48. MISSISSAUGA SOUTH (SUD)
- 49. MISSISSAUGA WEST (OUEST)
- 50. NEPEAN
- 51. NIAGARA FALLS
- 52. NICKEL BELT
- 53. NIPISSING
- 54. NORTHUMBERLAND
- 55. OAKVILLE

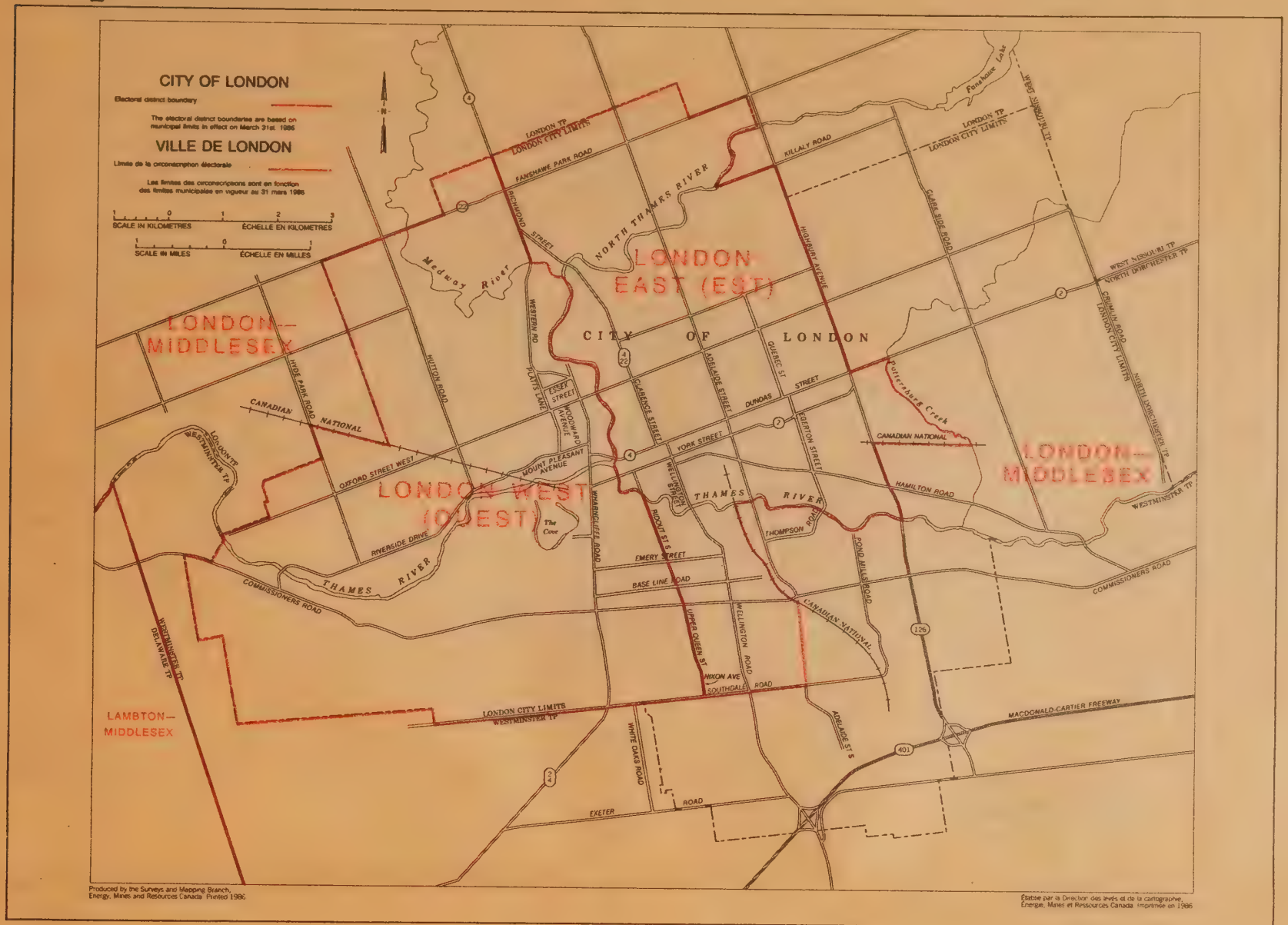
- 56. ONTARIO
- 57. OSHAWA
- 58. OTTAWA CENTRE
- 59. OTTAWA SOUTH (SUD)
- 60. OTTAWA—VANIER
- 61. OTTAWA WEST (OUEST)
- 62. OXFORD
- 63. PARKDALE—HIGH PARK
- 64. PARRY SOUND—MUSKOKA
- 65. PERTH—WELLINGTON—WATERLOO
- 66. PETERBOROUGH
- 67. PRINCE EDWARD—HASTINGS
- 68. RENFREW
- 69. ROSEDALE
- 70. ST. CATHARINES
- 71. ST. PAUL'S
- 72. SARNIA—LAMBTON
- 74. SCARBOROUGH—AGINCOURT
- 75. SCARBOROUGH BLUFFS
- 76. SCARBOROUGH CENTRE
- 77. SCARBOROUGH—ROUGE RIVER
- 78. SCARBOROUGH SOUTH (SUD)
- 79. SIMCOE CENTRE
- 80. SIMCOE NORTH (NORD)
- 81. SPADINA
- 82. STORMONT—DUNDAS
- 86. TIMISKAMING
- 88. VICTORIA—HALIBURTON
- 89. WELLAND—ST. CATHARINES
- 90. WILLOWDALE
- 91. WINDSOR—ESSEX
- 92. WINDSOR—ST. CLAIR
- 93. WINDSOR—SANDWICH
- 94. YORK CENTRE
- 95. YORK EAST (EST)
- 96. YORK NORTH (NORD)
- 97. YORK—SIMCOE
- 98. YORK SOUTH (SUD)—WESTON
- 99. YORK WEST (OUEST)

Établi par la Direction des levés et de la cartographie, Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada. Imprimé en 1986.

Map 5



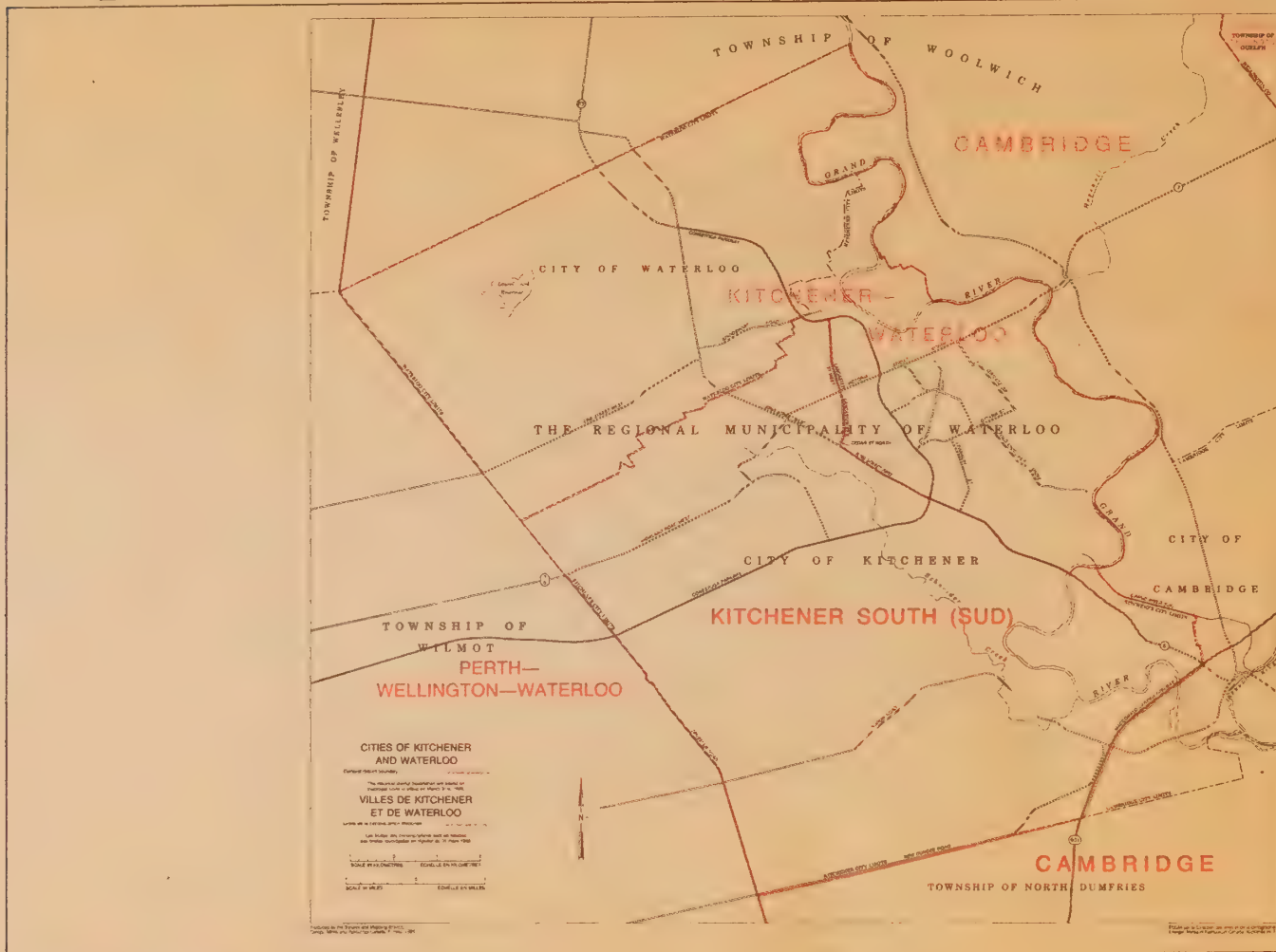
Map 6



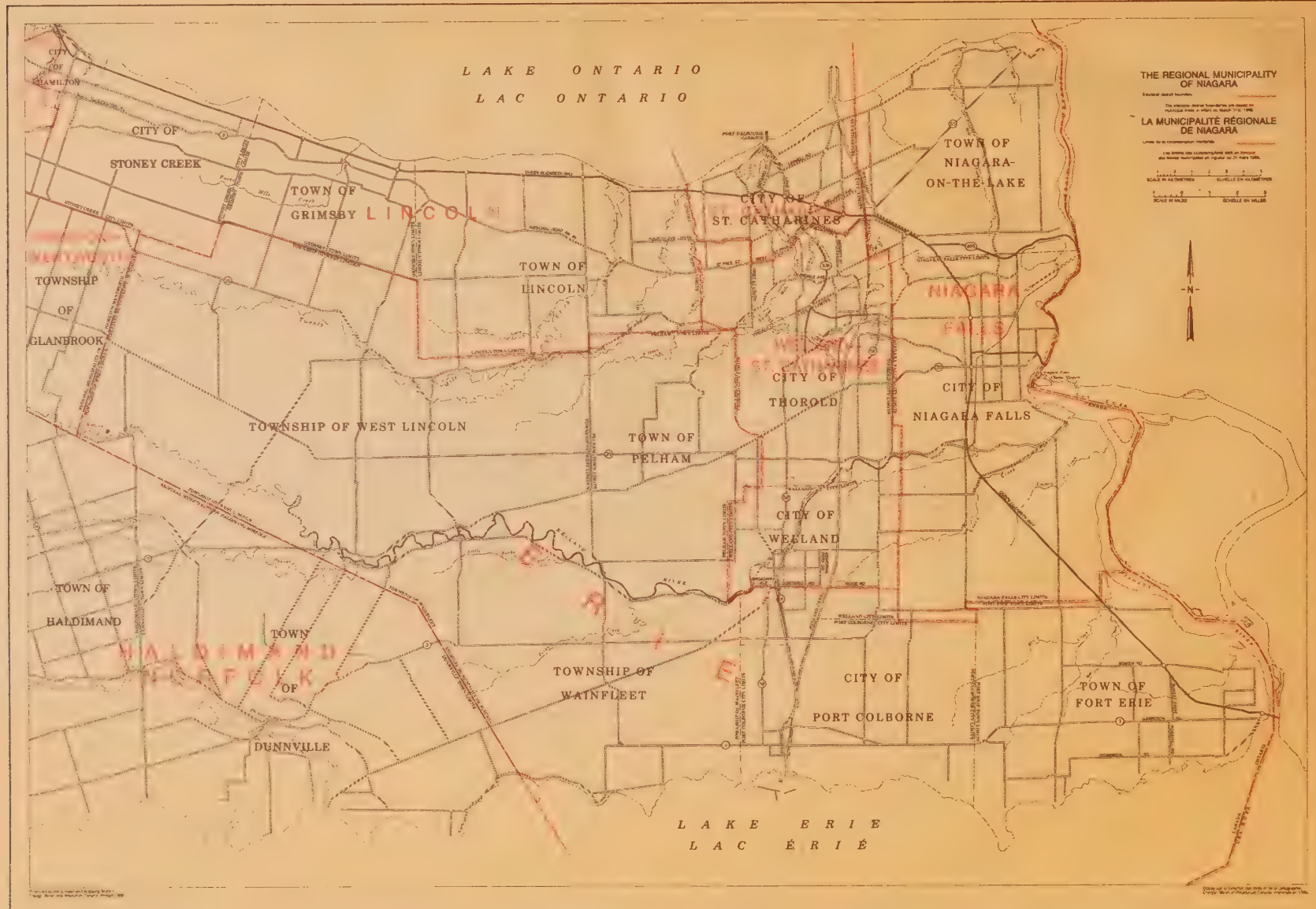
Map 7



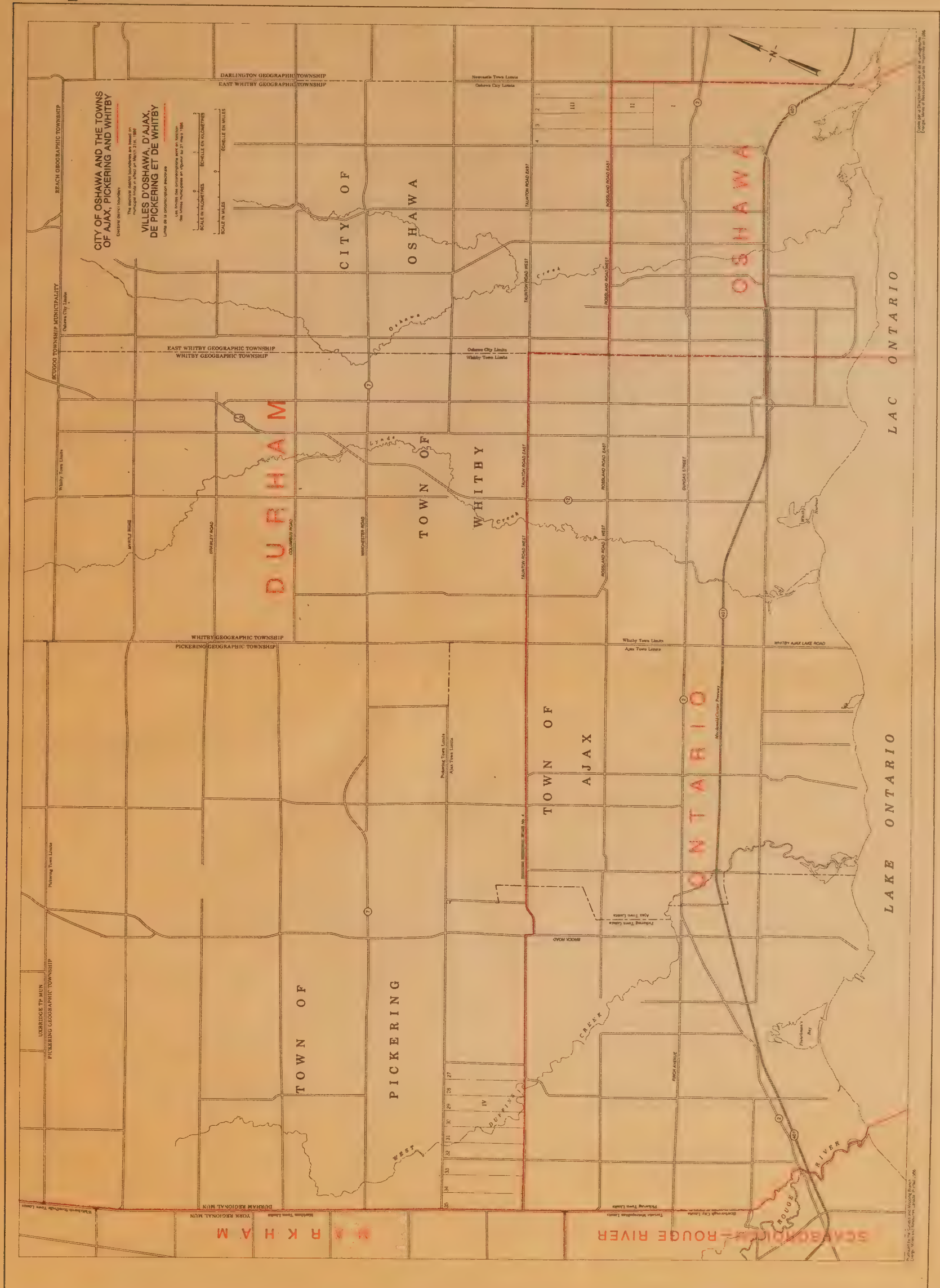
Map 8



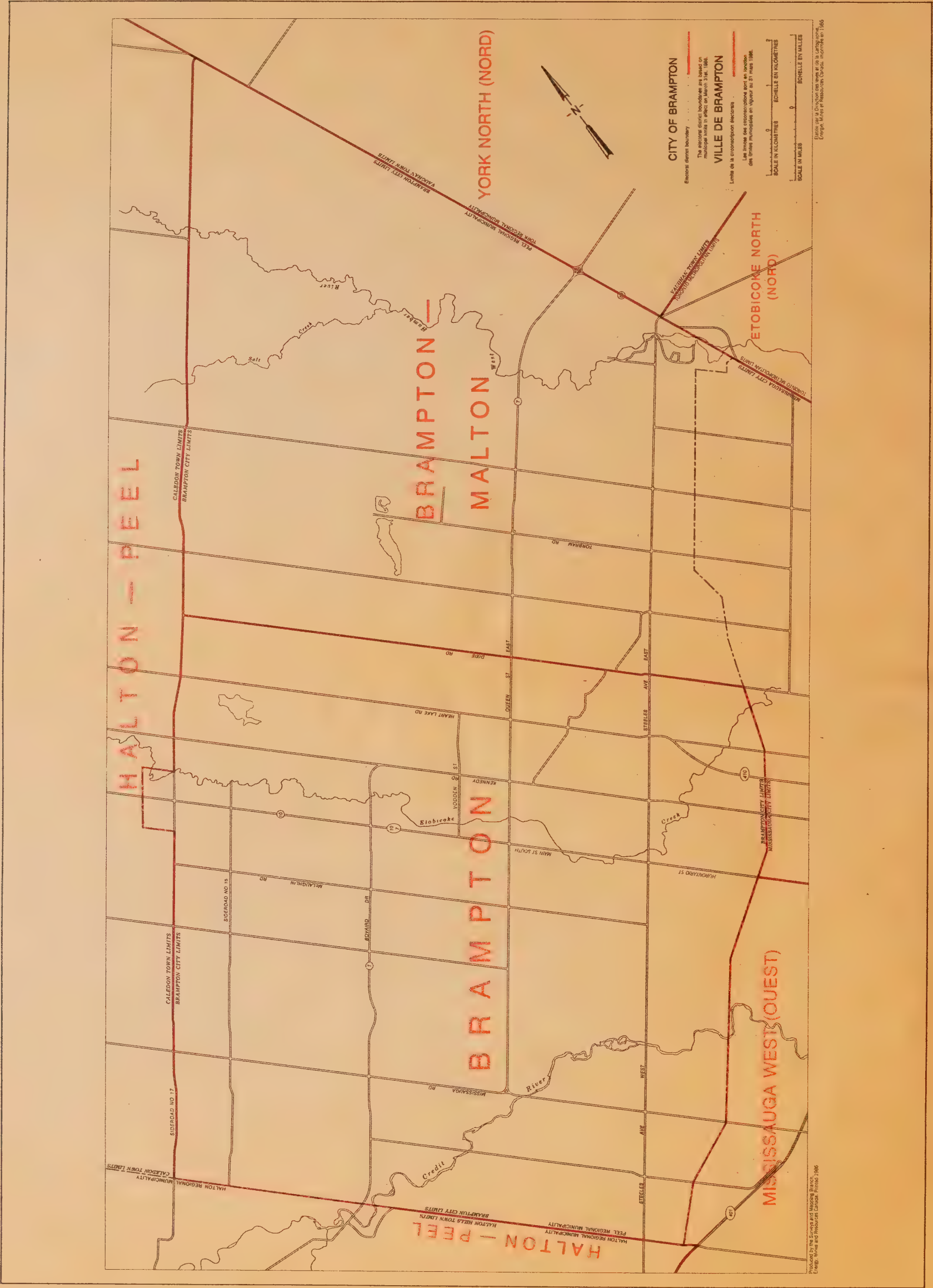
Map 9



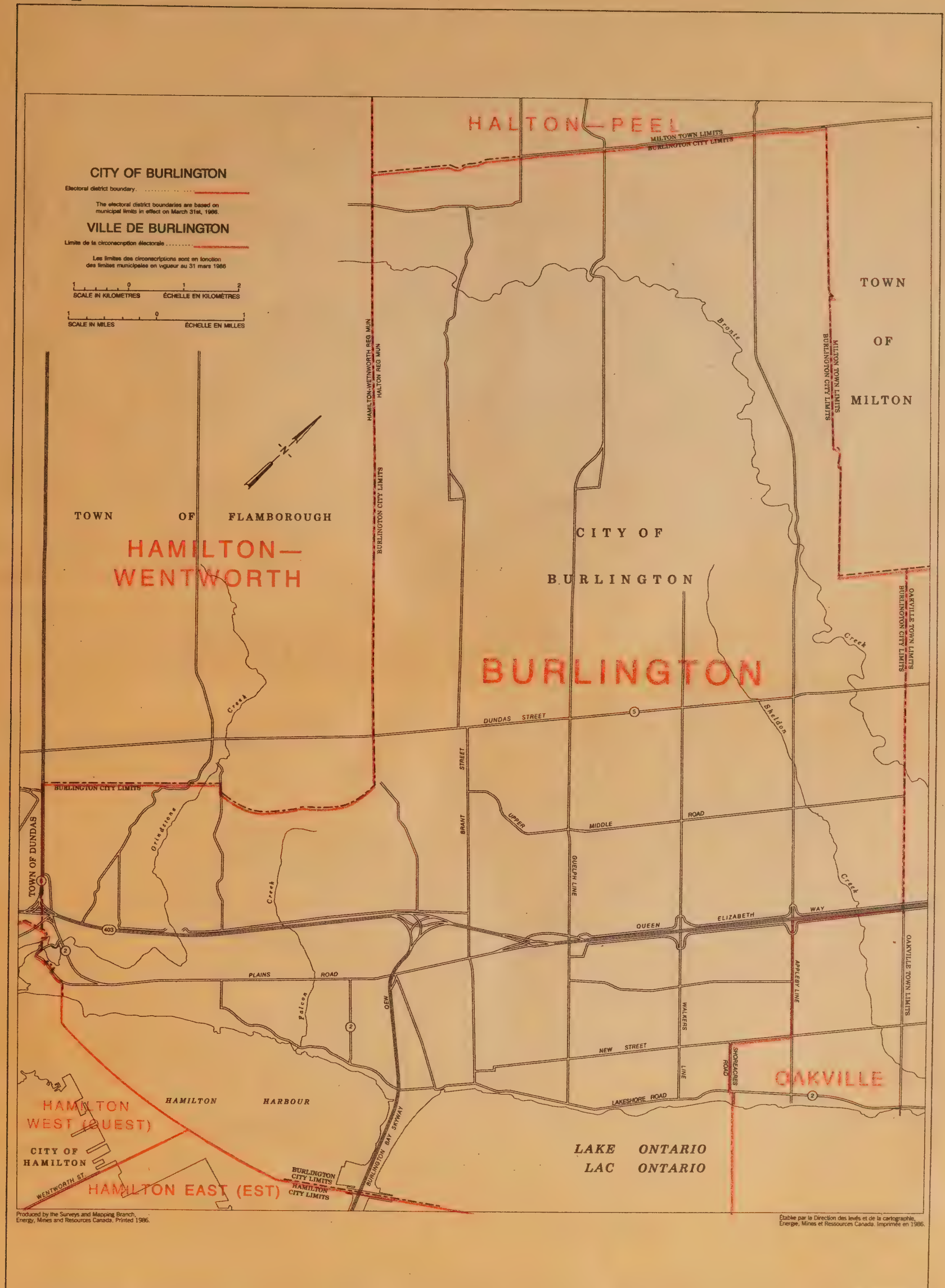
Map 10



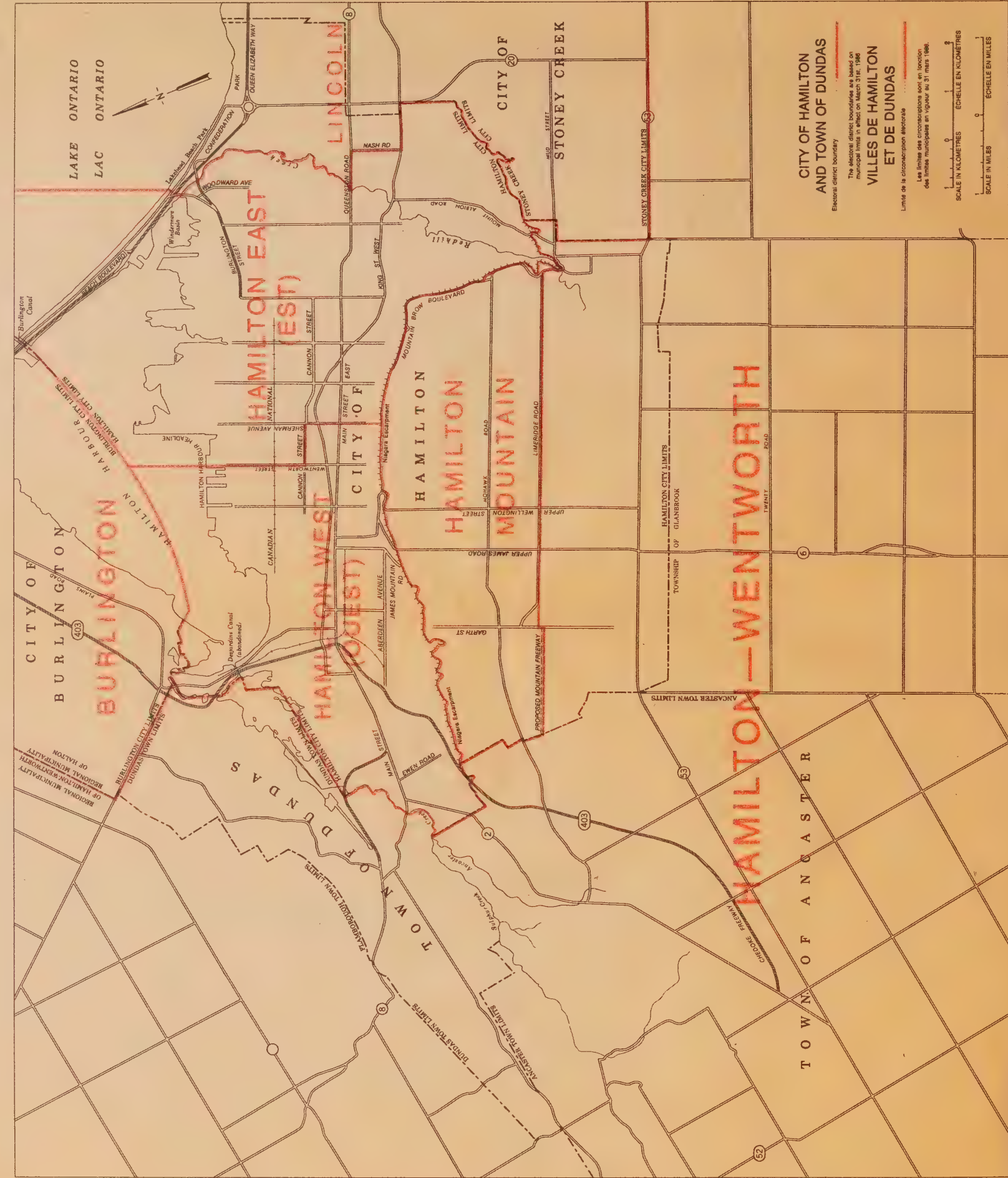
Map 11



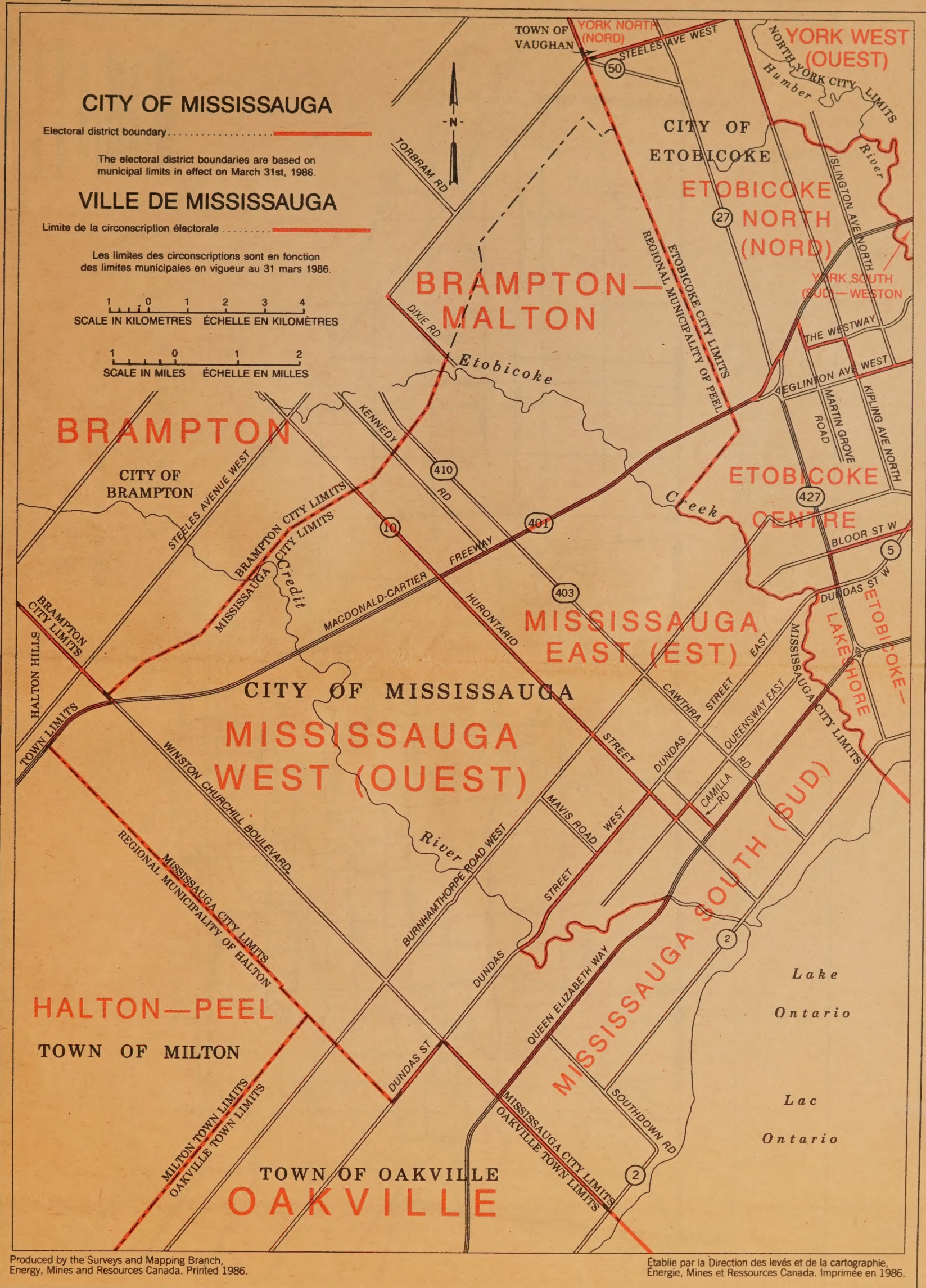
Map 12



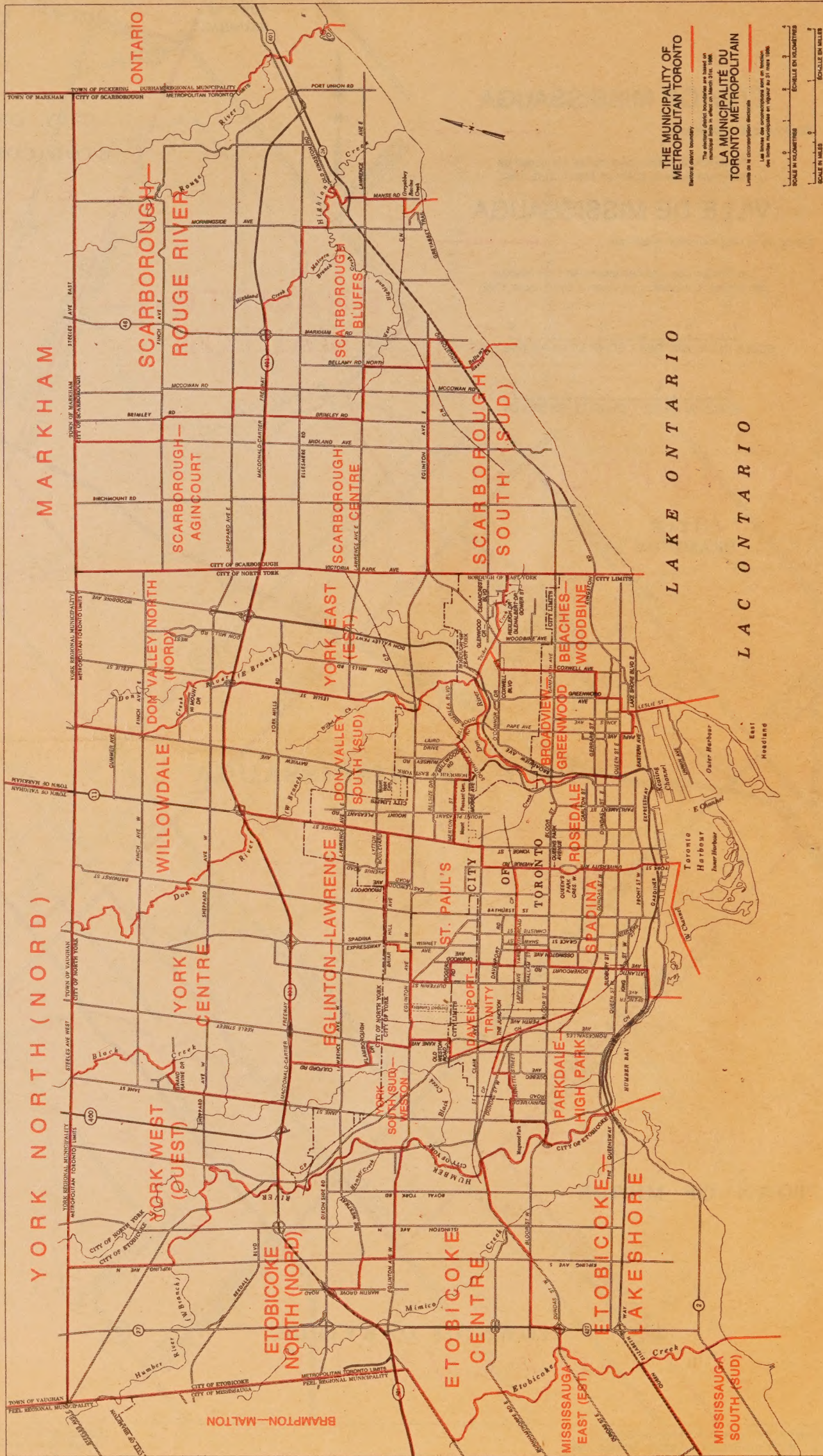
Map 13



Map 14

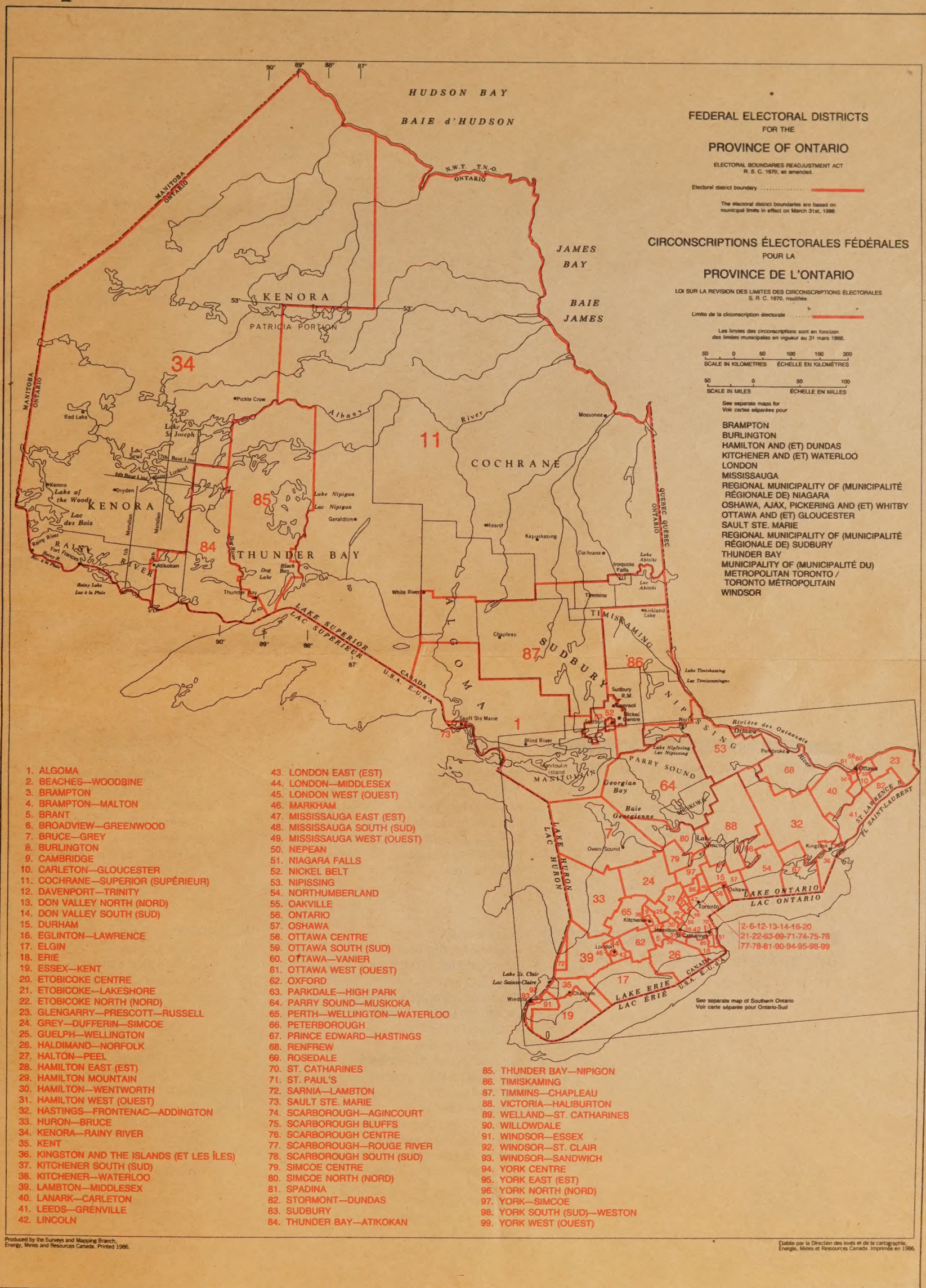


Map 15



Produced by the Survey and Mapping Branch, Ontario, under the direction of the Chief Surveyor, 1966.

Map 16



To be inserted the week of September 1st,
1986 in:

Acton Free Press
Alexandria Glengarry News
Almonte Gazette
Arnprior Chronicle Guide
Atikokan Progress
Bracebridge Herald Gazette
Collingwood Enterprise Bulletin
Dundas Star Journal
Hanover Post

Lindsay Thursday Post
Orangeville Banner
Parry Sound North Star
Richmond Hill Liberal
Smith Falls Recorder News
Sturgeon Falls Tribune
Tweed News
Walkerton Herald-Times

To be inserted September 2nd, 1986 in:

Barrie Examiner
Belleville Intelligencer
Brampton Daily Times
Brantford Expositor
Brockville Recorder & Times
Cambridge Daily Reporter
Chatham Daily News
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Cornwall Standard-Freeholder
Fort Frances Daily Bulletin
Guelph Mercury
Hamilton Spectator
Kenora Daily Miner & News
Kingston Whig-Standard
Kirkland Lake Northern Daily News
Kitchener-Waterloo Record
Lindsay Post
London Free Press
Niagara Falls Review
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Oshawa Times
Ottawa Citizen
Owen Sound Sun Times
Pembroke Observer
Peterborough Examiner
Port Hope Guide
St. Catharines Standard
St. Thomas Times-Journal
Sarnia Observer
Sault Ste. Marie Star
Simcoe Reformer
Stratford Beacon-Herald
Sudbury Star
Thunder Bay Times-News Chronicle-Journal
Timmins Daily Press
Toronto Globe & Mail
Toronto Star
Toronto Sun
Welland-Port Colborne Tribune
Windsor Star
Woodstock-Ingersoll Daily Sentinel Review



CANADA

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Ontario.